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(c) Urology, Hugh H. Young, clinical professor of urology, Johns Hopkins University.

The Relation of the General Practitioner to the Specialist, James B. Herrick, professor of medicine, Rush Medical College.

Obstetrics and Gynecology, J. Whitridge Williams, dean and professor of obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University.

Public Health and Hygiene, Victor C. Vaughan, dean and professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry, University of Michigan.

Preclinical Subjects—

(a) Anatomy, Albert C. Eycleshymer, dean and professor of anatomy, University of Illinois.

(b) Physiology, Joseph Erlanger, professor of physiology, Washington University.

(c) Pharmacology and therapeutics, Charles W. Edmunds, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, University of Michigan.

(d) Pathology and bacteriology, James Ewing, professor of pathology, Cornell University.

Summary of Reports on Graduate Training in the Specialties, Louis B. Wilson, chairman of the Council's Committee on Graduate Medical Education, Rochester, Minn.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS FOR RESEARCH WORK

To reduce the cost of chemicals needed for research work in various scientific departments of the University of Wisconsin, the chemistry department will give a new course in the manufacture of organic chemicals during the summer session under the direction of Professor Glenn S. Skinner. The only other course of this kind given anywhere in the country is at the University of Illinois.

Professor J. H. Mathews states that most of the chemicals now available for experimental work are obtained only at excessively high prices and the department is compelled to make the choice between excessively high laboratory fees or curtailment of laboratory instruction. It will be possible with the laboratory facilities available during the summer months to manufacture these chemicals more cheaply than they can be purchased, thus materially cheapening the cost to the student.

All men of science in the university have

been asked to leave their orders for chemicals with Professor Skinner and as far as is possible these orders will be filled by his course.

Only eight advanced students will be admitted to the course, and they will work from nine to ten hours a day and will receive about 40 cents an hour for their work. Only the most promising graduates and upper classmen will be selected for the work, with the view to giving them intensive training in practical organic chemistry and experience in larger scale operations.

#### INSTITUTE FOR FOOD RESEARCH AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York announces that it has entered into an agreement with Leland Stanford Jr. University, by which a food research institute is to be established at the university for the intensive study of the problems of production, distribution and consumption of food. The corporation expressed hope that the new organization will in time be known as the Hoover Institute.

Need for such an institution was first suggested to the corporation by Mr. Herbert Hoover, former food administrator and a trustee of Stanford University. The selection of Stanford was due in part to the fact that there is deposited there documentary material relative to the economic side of the war gathered by Mr. Hoover. He will serve as a member of the advisory committee.

The institute will begin work July 1. The corporation will provide \$700,000 for its support for ten years.

The university has agreed to make its scientific laboratories available to the institute. It is not intended to duplicate the equipment of research laboratories working in the field of nutrition, but to cooperate with other agencies.

Need for continual research work in problems arising after food has left the farmer's hands was emphasized by experience during the war, it is explained, when the study of food supply was necessary to attain maximum efficiency in the nutrition of the nations involved. During the war much of the previous data regarding food was found to be inaccurate. It